

In fact

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George Seldes, Editor

➔ If Your Name Is Addressed in
Red See Page 3

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NAZIS MADE FIFTH COLUMN PACT WITH SEVEN LEADING AMERICANS

Introduction

WE PRESENT HERewith a document prepared by leading Nazi and American business men and politicians. It constitutes a plan for a Fifth Column in America, based on cartel or big business interests.

It is well known that Hitler mapped his campaign for commercial as well as political domination of the world. Ass't Att'y General Norman Littell's statement on U S Big Business and the Nazi New Order (IN FACT, March 9) showed the Dep't of Justice was aware that the most dangerous situation in America had been created by Nazi penetration of the most powerful fortress in our country, the production monopolies. "Shrewd Nazi manipulation of economic forces within France" was the cause of France's fall, Littell showed. The memorandum we publish below shows Nazi penetration in America, the aid given Hitler by leading Americans.

Economic penetration, the US-Nazi cartel system, constitute a real Fifth Column. In 1936 the Spanish Fascists had a Fifth Column of traitors, spies, snipers, hidden in Madrid. They also had a Fifth Column in the cartel system in Spain, France, Britain, Latin America, the U.S.A. In France it succeeded in destroying the nation, thanks to the efforts of the 200 Families, the DeWendels, the Lavals; in Britain under Chamberlain it almost triumphed, thanks to the Cliveden Set, the Tory MP's, the British end of the munitions, steel, aluminum and chemical cartels. In America the Fifth Commercial Column, or the cartel partners of Hitler, were named and blamed for the delay in the defense, and later the war program; they refused to convert to war production; and they staged the most traitorous sitdown in history—while the press kept silent about big business and blamed labor. Thurman Arnold, Senator Truman, others, have called the actions by Aluminum Corp, Standard Oil, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors and others treason and sabotage. Thurman Arnold again charged the American car-

tel partners only a few days ago with seeking a negotiated peace with Hitler, which would be a Hitler victory.

The press, which had praised Fascism for a generation, and later protected Fascism and Naziism by redbaiting, made considerable noise recently about the small fry Fifth Column of Fritz Kuhn, Coughlin, Pelley and a few tank town traitors. The press and these demagogues, effectively aided the big business Fifth Column by patrioteering, by the pretended campaign "against all Isms," by following the Hitler line of preaching Naziism as "a Christian Crusade against godless Bolshevism." France's Fifth Column smashed the pact with Soviet Russia and insured its own country's defeat. In all nations a certain part of the Nazi Fifth Column, pretending hatred of Naziism, used this as a cover for preaching a witch-hunt against everything from any sort of New Deal to Communism and any cooperation with Russia. The small fry Nazis spread the same red-baiting propaganda in America which Hitler's "World Service" of Erfurt and other agencies printed in Germany. Coughlin was the most notorious spreader of Nazi propaganda lies.

All these traitors and propagandists repeating the Hitler line raised a huge smoke screen. Behind this fog of confusion and falsehood the real Fifth Column, the owners and rulers of both countries, who planned world domination through political fascism as a weapon, wrote their cartel contracts and political plans.

Nine men, two representing Hitler and seven leading American industrialists and members of the Congress of the United States, met on November 23, 1937—at a time Hitler was trying out his Condor Legion, his divebombers, his new tanks in Spain—to formulate a working agreement for the international monopolists. The document which follows is the first memorandum written after the meeting. A copy was sent to each participant. Here is the text:

Memorandum

THE PURPOSE of this draft is not to commit anyone who attended our formal conference. On the contrary, the memorandum should only retain and preserve the main topics of our conversation which, if desired, could be reported to proper organizations or individuals having the competence and privilege to draw practical conclusions or take appropriate steps.

"1. One of our German guests emphasized in his statement that he has no authority to give any official viewpoint. Nevertheless, his personal impression is after years-long service in connection with consular representations here that radical changes took place in America's foreign policy with regard to Germany. 'Our country,' he said, 'was accustomed to regard the United States as a source of friendly influence. Its contributions have alleviated Germany's burden

under the peace treaty. President Hoover's step leading up to the complete elimination of the financial debt resulting from the Versailles treaty was considered always as characteristic manifestation of the American attitude towards the German people.'

"The Roosevelt Administration has introduced important changes which tend to alter the German opinion concerning the American attitude. A certain agitation was allowed to interfere with German-American relations. Instead of cooperating in the opening of tremendous potential markets, Germany and America were forced to join hostile diplomatic camps. The potential markets China and Russia cannot be organized with(out) the active collaboration of American capital, however. World recovery is thus delayed.

"Germany is therefore willing to undertake everything

humanly possible, in order to approach directly the financial and industrial leaders of the United States. The creation of a Japanese monopoly in the Far East is not desirable. Nor is for that matter a Chinese victory. The new Presidential elections must bring the United States on the side of the powers fighting for the reorganization of the world markets.

"To support those trends in the American public opinion which definitely favor such a change, is the paramount task of the German foreign policy. This support does not only include the swinging of the German-American vote to a presidential candidate definitely sympathetic to the aforementioned aims, but also all possible cooperation with truly national forces. This, of course, cannot be construed as interference into American internal affairs, since the concrete form as well as the extent of that support must be determined by the political groups concerned."

"2. Our second German guest, who was just recently appointed to a diplomatic post in this country, supplemented the above statements with the following points:

"Germany has been grossly misrepresented before the American public by Jewish propaganda. 'In order to clarify the picture,' he said, 'it is necessary to recall that Germany of the Republican period has thrown a remarkable confusion into the minds of the Germans. The state has been identified with some popular welfare institution. Creative capital was overburdened by the effects of a Utopian "social welfare" legislation. Unemployed insurance, sick, old-age, and death benefits, social security and war pensions meant terrible handicaps already. Trade union wages and hours have lifted productive costs above world standards.'

"What is the paramount achievement of National Socialism? 'The spirit of New Germany was conducive to a kind of national solidarity. Exaggerated demands and "social service" were reduced and production costs realistically brought into harmony with the requirements of competition on the world markets. This is what we have done. Not more and not less. It is true that many objections had to be overcome. The conception featuring the State as a supreme welfare agency had to be eradicated and a policy of increased production pursued instead. We had to silence therefore all centers from where class struggle was being fomented and imprison dangerous Utopians and sentimental philanthropists. It is true that Jewish propaganda was able to capitalize on some stern measures and slander New Germany before the world opinion. This is undoubtedly a detrimental fact. But we have gotten more by the rebirth of national solidarity and the cooperation of all for the same purpose.

"Without wishing to arouse any semblance of interfering with domestic questions in the United States, I cannot help mentioning that today's America presents a very close picture of Social-Democratic Germany. Unrealistic "welfare legislation" sponsored by the Administration, chaotic class struggles and wage demands absolutely out of any proportion, strong Jewish influence in the political, cultural and public life of the country are disquieting phenomena. We Germans, at any rate, are disquieted. We carry on a good work for world recovery and we know what potential danger an increasing red influence in the United States would mean for the whole world.

"Another disquieting characteristic of the situation is the

lack of unity and clear-sighted leadership in the scattered national camp. You cannot start a strong concerted drive of all forces and agencies for the revival of American nationalism as long as this situation prevails.

"It is time to think seriously of the centralization of all forces of American nationalism and traditionalism. We Germans are seeking the cooperation of all American nationalists. Above all we believe in cooperating with the economic leaders of the country, whatever the suitable form of the cooperation may be. There is little comprehension on behalf of the United States Government, but in our belief there must be comprehension for our viewpoint on behalf of business.

"We would advance the idea of such informal conferences between responsible business and political leaders in order to consider questions of national and international importance affecting economic and, yes, political recovery."

"The following opinions were expressed by the American participants of the conference:

"(a) The substance of the German suggestion amounts to changing the spirit of our nation as expressed by recent elections. That is possible but by no means easy. The people must become aware of the disastrous economic effects of the policies of the present Administration first. In the wake of the reorientation of the public opinion a vigorous drive must start in the press and radio. Technically it remains a question as to whether this drive may center around the Republican National Committee.

"(b) Foresighted business men will welcome conferences of this kind. A tremendous inspiration might come out of them. There is no reason why we should not learn of emergencies similar to those prevailing in our own country and the methods by which farsighted governments were trying to overcome them. It is also clear that manufacturers, who usually contributed to the campaigns of all candidates, must realize that their support must be reserved to one, in whose selection they must take an active hand.

"We must just as well recognize that the business leaders of this country must get together in the present emergency. By now they must have realized that they cannot expect much from Washington. We will have to resort to concrete planning.

"We can all agree that it is desirable to convince our business leaders that it is a good investment to embark on subsidizing our patriotic citizens organizations and secure their fusion for the common purpose.

"Unified leadership with one conspicuous leader will be a sound policy. We will be grateful for any service our German friends may give us in this respect.

"(c) American foreign policy must be chiefly guarded against the danger of the sovietization of the Far East. More than ever we must supervise by Congress what the State Department does. Rapprochement with Germany, while unpopular, is a necessity, if we consider the strong pro-Soviet agitation going on and finding patronage in the United States. It is of the greatest importance that leading and influential figures in our business life and the policy-making bodies of both political parties should be appraised of this first conversation and prevailed upon to discuss the possibilities of a non-partisan cooperation on the subject."

Americans and Nazis Who Wrote Memorandum

FIVE PERSONS had a hand in drafting the foregoing memorandum, the first part bearing the number 1 being written by Baron von Tippleskirch, part 2 by Baron von Killinger, and the opinions given as "a" "b" and "c" by a member of the US Senate, one of the heads of General Motors, and one of the heads of the DuPont interests, respectively.

Every attempt was made to destroy the notes regarding this meeting, but a carbon copy of the memorandum survived. It was offered to a "little Dies" committee investigating subversive activities in Boston in 1937, but that committee told the informant that this stuff was "all right." The bearer then went abroad. In 1939, shortly before Germany

invaded Poland and started the Global War, a diplomatic representative visited the seven Americans who had copies and said he wanted them destroyed. Meanwhile copies had been made, and IN FACT was able to obtain one. The importance of the memorandum lies in the importance of the participants:

Baron von Tippleskirch, Nazi consul general in Boston.

Manfred Freiherr von Killinger, newly appointed consul general in San Francisco. Killinger was one of the eight men who participated in the murder of the Catholic statesman Erzberger in Republican Germany. The fact that he was found persona grata by our State Dep't, where Mr Hull has a dozen pro-Fascist assistants functioning even today,

is interesting. Killinger arrived just before Japan began her invasion of China, and conferred also with Japanese agents.

General Motors Representative. General Motors was completely involved in Nazi affairs. Until Pearl Harbor it was the owner of the Adam Opel AG, worth more than \$100,000,000. It had paid \$30,000,000 for 80% of the stock. It had made 30% of Germany's peacetime passenger cars. After Hitler came into power, it began manufacturing the trucks and panzer division equipment with which Hitler waged war. In 10 years it had made a profit estimated at \$36,000,000. But, since Hitler banned the export of capital, and American stockholders were thereby denied these dividends, General Motors invested at least \$20,000,000 in other industries, all owned or controlled by Goering and other Nazi officials, and thus GM was completely affiliated with Nazi success or failure. (Source for statistics: Poor's Manual)

Alfred P Sloan, president of General Motors and director of DuPonts, was charged by the USTreasury (June 29, 1937), just five months before the date of our memorandum, with cheating the gov't out of \$1,921,587 in 3 years through establishing personal holding companies to dodge taxes.

DuPont Representative. The four most important facts about the DuPont Empire are:

- a, that it controls General Motors, owning \$197,000,000 of GM stock;
- b, that it financed the Liberty League, Sentinels, Crusaders and one dozen native American Fascist outfits;
- c, that it knowingly and secretly and in violation of the U S and other laws, aided Hitler to arm for this war;
- d, that the DuPonts betrayed military secrets to Hitler.

One great cartel of the merchants of death is called Dynamit-Aktien-Gesellschaft (DAG). Exhibit 456 in the Nye-Vandenberg munitions investigation shows that DuPonts not only own stock but a voting right and a voice in the management of the cartel. Exhibit 456 also shows DuPont has a financial interest in I G Farbenindustrie, the Nazi cartel which ties up with the Aluminum monopoly, Standard Oil, synthetic rubber, Sterling Products and other drug concerns.

The DuPont contract with DAG, British Imperial Chemi-

cals and Nazi interests, as published by the munitions committee, says in part: "Each party agrees . . . upon making or obtaining any patented invention or discovery or acquiring any secret invention, to disclose in writing to the other party immediately, or in any event within six months thereafter, full particulars." It may be noted that according to Thurman Arnold the Nazified I G Farben obtained Standard Oil synthetic rubber patents, that Standard Oil did not receive all German patents, and that Standard Oil refused to make the German patents known to the US Gov't even after Germany attacked.

The DuPonts knew that according to the Thyssen plan German Fascism was nothing more than a system by which the biggest German industries got control of the nation, smashing small business, seizing political rule. Wendell R Swint, director of DuPont foreign relations, testified the DuPonts knew of the "scheme whereby industry would contribute to the (Nazi) Party Organization funds, and in fact industry is called upon to pay 1/2% of the annual wage or salary roll to the Nazi organization." (Munitions Hearing, Vol. XII).

Shortly after Hitler took over (with the money the Krupps, Thyssen, Flick, Voegeler, and other manufacturers and bankers paid into his treasury), Felix DuPont signed a contract with a man who said his name was Giera but who was actually Peter Brenner, an international spy working for Hitler. Giera was appointed Dutch agent by the DuPonts for the purpose of smuggling DuPont munitions to Hitler. The Munitions Committee hearings letters between Giera, Col Taylor, DuPont Paris agent, and Major K K V Casey, DuPont powder salesman, in which Taylor told Giera how to smuggle into Germany.

Lammot DuPont, according to another document, informed (Lord) Harry McGowan, head of Imperial Chemicals, third party to the US-British-Nazi munitions cartel, of the deal March 6, 1933. McGowan protested that this field (arming Germany via Holland) belonged to Britain, so the DuPonts bought out Giera for \$25,000 and listed the matter as "expense money." The DuPonts then sent the international spy to Japan. Major Casey testified that DuPonts knew Giera was a German spy in 1917, but when the US got into the war, "Giera quit the Germans and went to work for us to save his neck."

Leaders of Native American Fascism

THE DIES COMMITTEE, whose chief work has been to attack labor and the New Deal, liberal legislation and anti-Fascist organizations, was always on the friendliest relations with the Nazis, but Martin Dies on seven occasions announced he would make a big exposure of Nazi intrigue. This was never done. The nearest to a "sensation" was Dies' publication of a plan to unite "12 leaders of patriotic movements" behind a pro-Nazi publication. The 12 named by Dies Committee counsel, were: Hiram Wesley Evans, president KuKluxKlan; Edw Hunter, of Boston, Industrial Defense League; Donald Shea, White Shirts and Gentile League; Pelley, Silver Shirts; Coughlin of Social Justice; Rev Gerald Winrod of Kansas; Deatherage, Knights of White Camelia; James True; Gen Van Horn Moseley; Christians, of the Crusaders, who is now in jail for sedition; Fritz Kuhn, in jail for common theft; Harry Augustus Jung

of Chicago, protege of Col McCormick and co-worker of Mrs Dilling.

On Dec 4 1938 the Associated Press, Moscow bureau, sent out a list issued by the official Tass government press bureau of a "Fascist clique" in the United States, which list is herewith published with explanatory facts about each person:

"War Industry Magnate" DuPont. The official statement said the DuPonts had "great capital investments in Fascist Germany."

Wm S Knudsen, president of General Motors. Knudsen told a NYTimes reporter (Oct 6, 1933) on arriving from Europe that Hitler's Germany was "the miracle of the 20th Century." Nevertheless paragraph "c" in our memorandum was not written by Knudsen, but by another GM official of equal prominence.

Col Lindbergh. In addition to collaborating with the British Cliveden Set, Lindbergh had written an article for the reactionary Readers Digest stating Hitler's Aryan myth and other Fascist doctrines.

Former President Herbert Hoover.

Ambassador to Britain Jos P Kennedy. Kennedy's secret report to Roosevelt on the war was one of IN FACT's biggest scoops. Kennedy favored Britain going Fascist.

Henry Ford. Leading anti-Semite in America for many years, Ford has for the second time issued an official renunciation. Ford had fought labor, but when the CIO won he took it fairly well.

Bruce Barton. One of America's leading advertising men, head of an agency controlling \$40,000,000, Barton has a tre-

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mendous influence on America's corrupt commercial press. Barton is a native Fascist. He praised "the sense of national obligation which Mussolini has recreated in the soul of Italy." He wrote: "Must we abolish the Senate and have a dictatorship to do it? I sometimes think it would be almost worth the cost." (American Magazine, June 1930. Barton objected to ideas he had written being used against him when he ran for the Senate. He said they were years old. But when he wrote an endorsement of Mussolini, the Duce had already murdered thousands of persons, destroyed the labor unions, outlawed civil liberties.)

Senator Arthur H Vandenberg. As part of the Nye-Vandenberg Munitions inquiry, Senator Vandenberg went after the DuPonts and exposed their relations with Hitler. This was not a hardship for Vandenberg. He has always been Ford's friend, and Ford was the rival of General Motors,

which the DuPonts controlled. By Mussolini's definition of Fascism as Reaction, Vandenberg qualifies as one of America's leading Fascists. In his congressional record are votes against the Wagner Act (the Magna Carta of American labor), the Wages & Hours Act, TVA, AAA. In opposing the Black-Connery Wages & Hours bill, three months before date of foregoing memorandum, Vandenberg said it would make for a "centralized, authoritarian state with its tyranny of oppressive, government-blessed monopolies." (NYTimes, June 6) In 1936 Vandenberg had urged a coalition of reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats to block the New Deal. Jonathan Mitchell said Vandenberg is friendly towards social experimentataion "as long as no vested rights or privileges are disturbed." Jan 18 1940 Vandenberg tried to get Congress to sever diplomatic relations with Russia.

U S Cartel Members As Fascist Plotters

THE CARTELS, or international trusts, monopolizing an industry and parceling out the world to its members, existed before Hitler. In the first World War the merchants of death so arranged matters that for every soldier killed in France, the British Vickers company and the German Krupps paid each other a royalty on grenade caps and other patents held jointly; while the DuPont company was part of the dynamite cartel. (This situation—the international profits of death—does not exist in this war, so far as the evidence goes to date.) What Hitler did to the cartel system was to make it a part of Nazi ideology: he used it, for example, to keep the United States short of airplane aluminum by a deal with the Mellon (and Duke) families who own Alcoa; and to keep the US short of rubber, through a deal with Standard Oil; and in other ways.

Hitler put the cartel into world politics, whereas previously the cartel was merely part of the profit system. Hitler's step was logical because Nazism, as Mussolini's Fascism before it, is Big Business Armed with Bayonets.

The interests which met in 1937 with the Nazi representatives and wrote the memorandum presented above are the same interests which only a few months earlier had bought and paid for a Fascist movement called the Liberty League. The documents (McCormack-Dickstein Committee, "Investigation of Nazi and other Propaganda," printed by USGov't Feb 15, 1935) showed that "certain persons had made an attempt to establish a Fascist organization in this country." General Smedley Butler of the USMarines was actually offered command of a Nazi outfit being organized by American Legion men to march on Washington. But the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities (predecessor to Dies outfit) actually suppressed the most sensational testimony. The newspapers had suppressed the story because it involved Grayson-M-P Murphy, a banker associated with Guaranty Trust and J P Morgan & Co. General Butler had asked the bankers' representative who proposed taking over the USGov't what was being done to get the movement started. Butler testified he was told "to watch out for something big," and added: "and in about two weeks

the American Liberty League appeared, which was just about what he described it to be." These words, in quotes, were suppressed in the Committee report as well as in the newspapers.

Also suppressed in U S report and in all papers was the testimony of Paul Comly French, Philadelphia newspaperman and friend of Butler's who helped in exposing this great plot against America. French testified: he conferred with Banker Murphy's associate, MacGuire, regarding arms and equipment," and he (MacGuire) suggested that they could be obtained from the Remington Arms Co on credit through the DuPonts . . . one of the DuPonts is on the board of directors of the American Liberty League and they have a controlling interest in the Remington Arms Co." (More details in You Can't Do That, pp. 173-184.)

When the Liberty League was later exposed (by Sen Black's Lobby Investigation) it was found that on its council were: Pierre DuPont, Grayson Murphy who headed the Fascist plot, Alfred P Sloan of General Motors, who also put a lot of money into it and into minor Fascist outfits called The Crusaders, Farmers Independence Council, Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution; John J Raskob; William S Knudsen, Andrew Mellon of the Aluminum Cartel; J Howard Pew of Sunoco; Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward and Chicago Daily News; Colby Chester, once president National Ass'n of Manufacturers; J L Pratt of General Motors. Mellons, General Motors, DuPonts—three cartel interests—were among the main subsidizers of American Fascism. The first six months of 1942 Thurman Arnold, the Truman Committee, other Congressional investigations have given evidence that the cartels, involving Sloan's General Motors, the DuPonts, the Mellons and Standard Oil, have been the enemies of America. The Liberty League exposé (suppressed) provides the evidence of native American Fascist plottings in 1935. The Nazi-American memorandum herewith presented is another link in the international plot of the vested interests and their military arm (Nazi-Fascism) against the people of the world.

Attention Union Officials

A midwestern UAWA local writes IN FACT, "Obviously there has never been a time when it is more important for rank and file union men to know the true facts about history in the making. Our local decided to do our part toward making labor's new weapons—enlightenment and public action—more effective in our departments. We hit on a campaign for IN FACT subscriptions because IN FACT is honest, it is pro-labor, it is progressive, it is short and easy to read, and it is a swell education for the money."

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